

SAL

2. Resembling a faint.

The king, in whose time it passed, whom catholicks count a faintlike and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*
SAINTLY. *adj.* [from *saint*.] Like a faint; becoming a faint.

I mention still

Him whom thy wrongs, with faintly patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obscure. *Mit. Par. Loff.*
SAINTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *saint*.] The character or qualities of a faint.

He that thinks his faintship licenses him to censure, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an usurper. *Decay of Piety.*
This favours something ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded upon faintship. *South.*
The devil was piqu'd such faintship to behold,
And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*

SAKE. *n. f.* [rac, Saxon; *sacke*, Dutch.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose.

Thou neither do't persuade me to seek wealth
For empire's sake, nor empire to affect
For glory's sake. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The prophane person serves the devil for nought, and fins only for his sake. *Tillotson.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart;
Proud of the rage that her beauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's sake. *Granville.*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

Would I were young for your sake, mistress Anne! *Shakefp.*
The general so likes your mulick, that he desires you, for love's sake, to make no more noise with it. *Shakefp. Othello.*
SAKER. *n. f.* [Saker originally signifies an hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.]
The cannon, blunderbuss, and saker,
He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*

According to observations made with one of her majesty's fakers, and a very accurate pendulum-chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds, which is a mile in a little above seventeen half seconds. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
SAKERET. *n. f.* [from *saker*.] The male of a saker-hawk.

This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the falcon and gyrfalcon, but differently to be managed. *Bailey.*

SAL. *n. f.* [Latin.] Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.
Salto acids will help its passing off; as *sal* prunel. *Floyer.*
Sal gem is so called from its breaking frequently into gem-like squares. It differs not in property from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of the sea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

Sal Ammoniac is found still in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it had its name. *Woodward.*
SALACIOUS. *adj.* [salacis, Lat. *salace*, Fr.] Luttful; lecherous.
One more salacious, rich, and old,
Out-bids, and buys her. *Dryden's Juven. Sat.*

Feed him with herbs
Of generous warmth, and of salacious kind. *Dryd. Virg.*
Animals spleen'd, grow extremely salacious. *Arbutnot.*

SALACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *salacious*.] Lecherously; lustfully.

SALACITY. *n. f.* [salacitas, Lat. from *salacious*.] Lust; lechery.
Immoderate salacity and excess of venery is supposed to shorten the lives of cocks. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

A corrosive acrimony in the seminal lymph produces salacity. *Floyer on the Humours.*

SALAD. *n. f.* [salade, Fr. *salact*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs.
I climbed into this garden to pick a salad, which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

My salad days,
When I was green in judgment, cold in blood. *Shakefppeare.*
You have, to rectify your palate,
An olive, capers, or some better salad,
Ush'ring the mutton. *Ben. Jonson.*

Some coarse cold salad is before thee set;
Fall on. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

The happy old Coricyan's fruits and salads, on which he lived contented, were all of his own growth. *Dryden.*

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed salad: if boiled, they become potherbs; and some of those plants which are potherbs in one family, are salad in another. *Watts.*

SALAMANDER. *n. f.* [salamandre, Fr. *salamandra*, Lat.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. *Ambley Parey* has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect.

The salamander liveth in the fire, and hath force also to extinguish it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

According to this hypothesis the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be supposed uninhabitable, except they are salamanders which dwell therein. *Brown.*

Whereas it is commonly said that a salamander extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth immediately. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SAL

The artist was so encompassed with fire and smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a salamander could have been safe in such a situation. *Addison's Guardian.*

SALAMANDER'S HAIR. *n. f.* A kind of asbestos, or mineral wool, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaister or parget; the finer, spade, earth flax, or salamander's hair. *Woodward.*

SALAMANDRINE. *adj.* [from *salamander*.] Resembling a salamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain salamandrine quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire, without being consumed or singed. *Speilator.*

SALARY. *n. f.* [salare, Fr. *salarium*, Latin.]
1. Salarium, or salary, is derived from *sal*. *Arbutnot.*
2. Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

This is hire and salary, not revenge. *Shak. Hamlet.*
Several persons, out of a salary of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thousand. *Swift.*

SALE. *n. f.* [aal, Dutch.]
1. The act of selling.

2. Vent; power of selling; market.
Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready sale for them at those towns. *Spenser.*

3. A public and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction.
Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked so as they may never return to the race, or to the sale. *Temple.*

4. State of being venal; price.
The other is not a thing for sale, and only the gift of the gods. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim
Private reward; for which both God and state
They'd set to sale. *Milton's Agonista.*

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to sale. *Addison.*

5. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *salieu*, in which fish are caught.

To make baskets of bulrushes was my wont;
Who to entrap the fish in windeth sale
Was better seen? *Spenser.*

SALEABLE. *adj.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable.

I can impute this general enlargement of saleable things to no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any saleable commodity are removed out of the course of trade. *Lect.*

SALEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *saleable*.] The state of being saleable.

SALEABLY. *adv.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.

SALEBOUS. *adj.* [salebrosus, Latin.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

SALESMAN. *n. f.* [sale and man.] One who sells cloaths ready made.

Poets make characters, as *salesmen* cloaths;
We take no measure of your fops and beaus. *Swift.*

SALEWORK. *n. f.* [sale and work.] Work for sale; work carefully done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary
Of nature's salework. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

SALIENT. *adj.* [French.] Denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant. *Harvis.*

SALIENT, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself. *Peacham.*

SALIENT. *adj.* [salient, Latin.]
1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and salient animals, is properly called leaping. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Beating; panting.
A salient point so first is call'd the heart,
By turns dilated, and by turns compress'd,
Expels and entertains the purple guest. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.
Who best can fend on high
The salient spout, far streaming to the sky. *Pope.*

SALINE. *adj.* [salinus, Latin.] Consisting of salt; containing salt.

SALINOUS. *n. f.* [salinus, Latin.]
We do not easily ascribe their induration to cold; but rather unto salinous spirits and concretionary juices.

This saline sap of the vessels, by being refused reception of the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by drying the radical moisture. *Harvey on Conjunction.*

SAL

If a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water; but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as saline at the top as at the bottom. *Newton's Opt.*

As the substance of coagulations is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SALIGOTS. *n. f.* A kind of thistle. *Arbutnot.*

SALIVA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival.

Not meeting with disturbance from the saliva, I the sooner extirpated them. *Wise's Surgery.*

SALIVARY. *adj.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] Relating to spittle.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the said glands have a couple of bags filled with a viscid humour, which, by small canals, like the salivary, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and so with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. *Grew.*

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open: such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing, want salivary glands. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

TO SALIVATE. *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] To purge by the salival glands.

She was prepossessed with the scandal of salivating, and went out of town. *Wise's Surgery.*

SALIVATION. *n. f.* [from *salivate*.] A method of cure much practised of late in venereal, scrophulous, and other obdurate caufs, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small salivation. *Grew's Cosmol.*

SALIVOUS. *adj.* [from *saliva*.] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of salivous humour flowing upon it. *Wise's Surgery.*

SALLET. *n. f.* [corrupted by pronunciation from *salad*.] I tried upon salad oil.

Sow some early salleting. *Boyle.*
SALLIANCE. *n. f.* [from *sally*.] The act of issuing forth; sally. A word not elegant, but out of use.

Now mote I weat,
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce salliance
And fell intent, ye did at earst me meet. *Fairy Queen.*

SALLOW. *n. f.* [sallus, Latin.] A tree of the genus of willow. See WILLOW.

Sallow and reeds on banks of rivers born,
Remain to cut to stay thy vines. *Dryden.*

SALLOW. *adj.* [sall, German, black; *salle*, French, foul.] Sickly; yellow.

What a deal of brine
Hath waft thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline? *Shakefppeare.*

The scene of beauty and delight is chang'd:
No roses bloom upon my fading cheek;
Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But haggard grief, lean-looking sallow care,
And pining discontent, a rueful train,
Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Rowe.*

SALLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *sallow*.] Yellowness; sickly paleness.

A fish-diet would give such a sallowness to the celebrated beauties of this island, as would scarce make them distinguishable from those of France.

SALLY. *n. f.* [sallie, French.]
1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress.

The deputy sat down before the town for the space of three winter months; during which time sallies were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loss. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excursion.
Every one shall know a country better, that makes often sallies into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horse, goes still round in the same track. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion.
These passages were intended for sallies of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit?

4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolic; wild gaiety; exorbitance.
At his return all was clear, and this excursion was esteemed but a sally of youth.

'Tis but a sally of youth. *Watson.*
We have written some things which we may with never to have thought on: some sallies of levity ought to be imputed to youth.

The epistolical part, made up of the extravagant sallies of the prince of Wales and Falstaff's humour, is of his own invention. *Shakefppeare's Illustrated.*

SAL

TO SALLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out.

The Turks sallying forth, received thereby great hurt. *Kneil.*
The noise of some tumultuous fight:
They break the truce, and sally out by night. *Dryden.*

The summons take of the same trumpet's call,
To sally from one port, or man one publick wall. *Tate.*

SALLYPORT. *n. f.* [sally and port.] Gate at which sallies are made.

My slippery soul had quit the fort,
But that the stopp'd the sallyport. *Cleveland.*

Love to our citadel resorts
Through those deceitful sallyports;
Our sentinels betray our forts. *Denham.*

SALMAGUNDI. *n. f.* [It is said to be corrupted from *selon mon gout*, or *sale à mon goût*.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON. *n. f.* [salmo, Latin; *saumon*, French.]
The salmon is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. He is said to breed or cast his spawn in most rivers in the month of August: some say that then they dig a hole in a safe place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or spawn, after the melter has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and stones, and so leave it to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuses into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the spawn, and to become famlets early in the Spring: having spent their appointed time, and done this natural duty in the fresh waters, they haste to the sea before Winter, both the melter and spawner. Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a salmon exceeds not ten years: his growth is very sudden, so that after he is got into the sea he becomes from a famlet, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Watson's Angler.*

They poke them with an instrument somewhat like the salmon spear. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

They take salmon and trouts by groping and tickling them under the bellies in the pools, where they hover, and so throw them on land. *Carew.*

Of fishes, you find in arms the whale, dolphin, salmon and trout. *Peacham.*

SALMOUTROUT. *n. f.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon; a famlet.

There is in many rivers that relate to the sea salmontrouts as much different from others, in shape and spots, as sheep differ in their shape and bigness. *Watson's Angler.*

SALPICON. *n. f.* [In cookery.] A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTARIOUS. *adj.* [salsamentarius, Latin.] Belonging to salt things. *Ditt.*

SALSIFY. *n. f.* [Latin.] A plant.

Sally, or the common sort of goatbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cuds all over streaked, and engraven in the spaces between the streaks, which are sharp pointed towards the end. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SALSOACID. *adj.* [salus and acidus, Latin.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness.

The salsacids help its passing off; as *sal* prunel. *Floyer.*

SALSUGINOUS. *adj.* [salsugo, Latin.] Salty; somewhat salt.

The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or salsuginous, if I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

SALT. *n. f.* [sals, Gothick; *sealt*, Saxon; *sal*, Latin; *sel*, French.]

1. Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water, and a pungent vapor: it is an active incombustible substance: it gives all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the variety of tastes. There are three kinds of salts, fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed salt is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water: after this the solution is filtrated, and all the moisture evaporated, when the salt remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a lixivious salt. Essential salt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrified parts of vegetables: it rises easily, and is the most volatile of any. The essential salt is drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization. *Harris.*

Is not discourse, manhood, learning, gentleness, virtue and liberality, the spice and salt that seasons a man? *Shakefp.*

He peridiously has given up,
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome,
To his wife and mother. *Shak. Cerialanus.*

Since salts differ much, some being fixt, some volatile, some acid, and some urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is easily dissoluble in water, and affects the palate with a savour, good or evil. *Boyle.*

A particle